

NON-ISOTROPIC POTENTIAL THEORETIC INEQUALITY

M. ESRA YILDIRIM, ABDULLAH AKKURT, AND HÜSEYİN YILDIRIM

ABSTRACT. In this paper, the new weighted inequalities were derived by β -distance which is similar to the given inequality for the potential operator defined in [1].

1. INTRODUCTION

The following inequality has been obtained by D. Adams [1];

Let V is a non negative function in the Morrey space $L_{1,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\lambda > n - p$.

For $\forall u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $q = p \frac{\lambda}{n-p}$, $1 < p < n$, the following inequality is valid;

$$(1.1) \quad \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(x)|^q V(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C(p, \lambda, n) \|V\|_{L_{1,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

where $L_{1,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is Morrey space.

Morrey spaces $L_{p,\lambda}$ were introduced by Morrey in 1938 in connection with certain problems in elliptic partial differential equations and calculus of variations [7]. Later, Morrey spaces found important applications to Navier Stokes and Schrödinger equations, elliptic problems with discontinuous coefficients and potential theory. An exposition of the Morrey spaces can be found in the book [5].

Morrey spaces were widely studied during last decades, including the study of classical operators of harmonic analysis such as maximal, singular and potential operators.

Definition 1. Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, $0 \leq \lambda \leq n$. We define the Morrey space $L_{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ as the set of locally integrable functions f with the finite norms

$$(1.2) \quad \|f\|_{L_{p,\lambda}} := \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0} t^{-\frac{\lambda}{p}} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x,t))},$$

Note that if $p = 1$, $L_{1,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ Morrey space is defined as follows;

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{aligned} L_{1,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n) &= \left\{ f \in L_1^{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n) : \|f\|_{L_{1,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \equiv \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \frac{1}{r^\lambda} \int_{|x-y| < r} |f(y)| dy < +\infty \right\}, \quad 0 < \lambda < n. \end{aligned}$$

According to the definition of $L_{p,\lambda}$, the parameter p describes the local integrability, while λ describes measure the global integrability. Unlike $L_{p,\lambda}$ with $p > 1$, it is not the case that we can characterize $L_{1,\lambda}$ in terms of the Littlewood-Paley

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 31B10, 26A33, 35B45, 35B65, 46E30, 43A15, 47B37.

Key words and phrases. Adams trace inequality, Stummel class, Morrey spaces, non-isotropic distance.

M.E. Yildirim was partially supported by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK Programme 2228-B).

decomposition. For this reason, the singular integral operators like the Riesz transforms are not bounded on $L_{1,\lambda}$. Nevertheless, this space can be compared with other function spaces. This is what we do in the present paper.

This paper aims at using β -distance to establish an imbedding similar to (1.1), assuming more general hypotheses on the function V .

Firstly, we define a non isotropic distance or β -distance in n dimensional Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n .

It is well known that the families of integral operators with positive kernels have many applications in different problems, in the theory of differential equation, harmonic analysis etc. Integral operators depending on difference between the variables have principal applications. For multidimensional case, this type of kernels are function of euclidean distance between two points.

Let $\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$, $\beta_k \geq \frac{1}{2}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $|\beta| = \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \dots + \beta_n$. For $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$

$$|x - y|_\beta := (|x_1 - y_1|^{\frac{1}{\beta_1}} + |x_2 - y_2|^{\frac{1}{\beta_2}} + \dots + |x_n - y_n|^{\frac{1}{\beta_n}})^{\frac{|\beta|}{n}},$$

is the non-isotropic distance or β -distance x and y , given in [2], ([10] – [13]), [17].

For any positive t , it is easy to see that this distance has the following properties of homogeneity,

$$(1.4) \quad \left(|t^{\beta_1} x_1|^{\frac{1}{\beta_1}} + \dots + |t^{\beta_n} x_n|^{\frac{1}{\beta_n}} \right)^{\frac{|\beta|}{n}} = t^{\frac{|\beta|}{n}} |x|_\beta, \quad t > 0.$$

This equality gives us that non-isotropic β -distance is the order of a homogeneous function $\frac{|\beta|}{n}$. Thus the non-isotropic β -distance has the following properties:

$$1. |x|_\beta = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \theta, \theta = (0, 0, \dots, 0).$$

$$2. |t^\beta x|_\beta = |t|^{\frac{|\beta|}{n}} |x|_\beta.$$

$$3. |x + y|_\beta \leq k(|x|_\beta + |y|_\beta),$$

where $k = 2^{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta_{\min}}\right) \frac{|\beta|}{n}}$, $\beta_{\min} = \min \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n\}$.

Here we consider β -spherical coordinates by the following formulas:

$$(1.5) \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 &= (\rho \cos \varphi_1)^{2\beta_1} . \\ x_2 &= (\rho \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2)^{2\beta_2} . \\ &\vdots \\ x_{n-1} &= (\rho \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \dots \sin \varphi_{n-2} \cos \varphi_{n-1})^{2\beta_{n-1}} \\ x_n &= (\rho \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \dots \sin \varphi_{n-2} \sin \varphi_{n-1})^{2\beta_n} \end{aligned}$$

where $0 \leq \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_{n-2} \leq \pi$ and $0 \leq \varphi_{n-1} \leq 2\pi$.

By using β -spherical coordinates, we get that $|x|_\beta = \rho^{\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}$.

Firstly, we will define the β -ball $B_\beta(x, r)$ generated by the β -distance. For a positive r and any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the open β -ball with radius r and a center x as

$$B_\beta(x, r) = \left\{ \sigma : |x - y|_\beta < r \right\}.$$

In [8], S_p class has been obtained. Now, we introduce S_p^β class depending on β -distance as follow. Let $1 < p < n$,

(1.6)

$$S_p^\beta = \left\{ f \in L_1^{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n) : \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \int_{|x-y|_\beta < r} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy = \eta_\beta(r) \searrow 0 \text{ for } r \searrow 0 \right\}.$$

2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

In this section, we introduce Morrey space $L_{1,\lambda}^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and S_p^β , we give some results relating them. The Stummel class S_p was introduced by Ragusa and Zamboni [8]. This class is a class of functions related to local behavior of mapping by generalized fractional integral operators and the generalized Morrey spaces are classes of functions related to local behavior of Hardy-Littlewood maximal function. Now, we introduce S_p class depending on β -distance as follows.

Definition 2. Let $1 < p < n$,

(2.1)

$$S_p^\beta = \left\{ f \in L_1^{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n) : \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \int_{|x-y|_\beta < r} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy = \eta_\beta(r) \searrow 0 \text{ for } r \searrow 0 \right\}.$$

$L_{1,\lambda}^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)$ Morrey space is defined as follows.

Definition 3. Morrey space $L_{1,\lambda}^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)$ generated by β -distance;

$$\begin{aligned} L_{1,\lambda}^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n) &= \left\{ f \in L_1^{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n) : \|f\|_{L_{1,\lambda}^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \equiv \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \frac{1}{r^{\frac{2|\beta|}{n}\lambda}} \int_{|x-y|_\beta < r} |f(y)| dy < +\infty \right\}, 0 < \lambda < n \end{aligned}$$

where $\lambda > n - p$.

The next lemma gives a relation between the space S_p^β and $L_{1,\lambda}^\beta$.

Lemma 1. If V belongs to $L_{1,\lambda}^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then V belongs to S_p^β , and

$$\int_{|x-y|_\beta < r} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy \leq C(n, p, \lambda, \beta) r^{(\lambda-(n-p))\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \|V\|_{L_{1,\lambda}^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)},$$

where $(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n} < \lambda \frac{2|\beta|}{n} < n \frac{2|\beta|}{n}$.

Conversely, if V belongs to S_p^β and $\eta_\beta(r) \sim r^{\alpha \frac{2|\beta|}{n}}$ then V belongs to $L_{1,(n-p+\alpha)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof. About the first part, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{|x-y|_\beta < r} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \int_{\frac{r}{2^{k+1}} \leq |x-y|_\beta < \frac{r}{2^k}} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy \\
&\leq \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{2^{k+1}}{r} \right)^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \int_{|x-y|_\beta < \frac{r}{2^k}} |V(y)| dy \\
&\leq 2^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{2^k}{r} \right)^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \left(\frac{r}{2^k} \right)^{\frac{2|\beta|}{n}\lambda} \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{r}{2^k} \right)^{\frac{2|\beta|}{n}\lambda}} \int_{|x-y|_\beta < \frac{r}{2^k}} |V(y)| dy \\
&\leq 2^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} r^{(\lambda-(n-p))\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 2^{k\frac{2|\beta|}{n}((n-p)-\lambda)} \|V\|_{L_{1,\lambda}^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\
&= r^{(\lambda-(n-p))\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} C(n, p, \lambda, \beta) \|V\|_{L_{1,\lambda}^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)}.
\end{aligned}$$

The second part is obvious, indeed

$$\int_{|x-y|_\beta < r} |V(y)| dy \leq r^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \int_{|x-y|_\beta < r} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy \leq C r^{(n-p+\alpha)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}.$$

□

Lemma 2. Let $V \in S_p^\beta$. Then there exists a positive constant $C_d = C_d(n)$ such that

$$\eta_\beta(r) \leq C_d \eta_\beta\left(\frac{r}{2}\right), \quad r > 0.$$

Proof. Let $m = m(n) \in \mathbb{N}$, $x_1, \dots, x_{m(n)} \in B_\beta(x_0, r)$ such that

$$B_\beta(x_0, r) \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^m B_\beta\left(x_j, \frac{r}{2}\right).$$

We have

$$\int_{|x_0-y|_\beta < r} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x_0-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \int_{|x_j-y|_\beta < \frac{r}{2}} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x_0-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy = \sum_{j=1}^m I_j$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
I_j &= \int_{|x_0-y|_\beta \geq |x_j-y|_\beta, |x_j-y|_\beta < \frac{r}{2}} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x_0-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy \\
&\quad + \int_{|x_0-y|_\beta < |x_j-y|_\beta < \frac{r}{2}} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x_0-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy \\
&= A_j + B_j.
\end{aligned}$$

Since

$$A_j \leq \int_{|x_j-y|_\beta < \frac{r}{2}} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x_j-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy \leq \eta_\beta\left(\frac{r}{2}\right)$$

$$B_j \leq \int_{|x_0 - y|_\beta < \frac{r}{2}} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x_0 - y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy \leq \eta_\beta\left(\frac{r}{2}\right)$$

then, we get the conclusion. \square

The following definition gives a generalization of S_p^β .

Definition 4. Let $\varphi :]0, +\infty[\rightarrow]0, +\infty[$ be a non-decreasing continuous function with $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \varphi(t) = 0$. We say that $V : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ belongs to the class $S_{p,\varphi}^\beta$ if and only if there exists a non decreasing function $\xi_\beta :]0, +\infty[\rightarrow]0, +\infty[$ with $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \xi_\beta(r) = 0$ such that

$$(2.2) \quad \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \int_{|x-y|_\beta < r} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \varphi(|x-y|_\beta)} dy \leq \xi_\beta(r), 1 < p < n.$$

In order to show that a function $V \in S_p^\beta$ belongs to an appropriate $S_{p,\varphi}^\beta$ we give the following lemma.

Lemma 3. Let $V \in S_p^\beta$ such that $\exists \gamma \in]0, 1[: \int_0^1 t^{-1} \eta_\beta^{1-\gamma}(t) dt < +\infty$, where $\eta_\beta(t)$ is the Stummel modulus generated by β -distance of V . Then $V \in S_{p,\eta_\beta^\gamma}^\beta$ and

$$(2.3) \quad \int_{|x-y|_\beta < r} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \eta_\beta^\gamma(|x-y|_\beta)} dy \leq \mu_\beta(r),$$

where

$$\mu_\beta(r) = \frac{2}{C} \int_0^r t^{-1} \eta_\beta^{1-\gamma}(t) dt.$$

Proof. Using Lemma 2, we can obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|x-y|_\beta < r} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \eta_\beta^\gamma(|x-y|_\beta)} dy &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \int_{\frac{r}{2^{k+1}} \leq |x-y|_\beta < \frac{r}{2^k}} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \eta_\beta^\gamma(|x-y|_\beta)} dy \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \eta_\beta\left(\frac{r}{2^k}\right) [\eta_\beta\left(\frac{r}{2^{k+1}}\right)]^{-\gamma} \\ &\leq C^{-\gamma} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} [\eta_\beta\left(\frac{r}{2^k}\right)]^{1-\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

The last series converges observing that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^r t^{-1} \eta_\beta^{1-\gamma}(t) dt &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \int_{\frac{r}{2^{k+1}}}^{\frac{r}{2^k}} t^{-1} \eta_\beta^{1-\gamma}(t) dt \\ &\geq \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} [\eta_\beta\left(\frac{r}{2^{k+1}}\right)]^{1-\gamma} \frac{2^k}{r} \int_{\frac{r}{2^{k+1}}}^{\frac{r}{2^k}} dt \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} C^{1-\gamma} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} [\eta_\beta\left(\frac{r}{2^k}\right)]^{1-\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

\square

3. MAIN RESULTS

In this section, under the more general hypotheses for function V , we will obtain embeddings like (1.1) using β -distance.

Firstly we need the following definitions:

Let f and h be measurable functions such that $f \in L_1^{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $h \geq 0$, we set the fractional integral generated by β -distance of order p as

$$(3.1) \quad I_p^\beta(f)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}}} dy,$$

and we get generalized fractional integral generated by β -distance;

$$(3.2) \quad I_{p,h}^\beta(f)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} h(|x-y|_\beta)} dy.$$

The important properties of the fractional integrals, their generalizations were studied by many authors. We refer to papers [6]–[13], [17].

Theorem 1. *Let $V \in S_{p,\varphi}^\beta$ with $\varphi(t)$ and $\xi_\beta(t)$ as in Definition 2. Then, for any $\sigma \in]0, 1[$, there exists a non-decreasing, positive function $G(t)$ such that*

$$(3.3) \quad \int_{B_\beta(y,r)} G\left(\frac{I_{p,\varphi^\sigma}^\beta(f^p)}{\|f\|_p^p}\right) V(x) dx \leq \xi_\beta(r)$$

for all $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, where $B_\beta(\cdot, r)$ is β -ball with radius r containing the support of f . Also

$$(3.4) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{G(t)}{t} = +\infty.$$

Proof. For $\epsilon > 0$ and $0 < \sigma < 1$, we obtain,

$$(3.5) \quad \begin{aligned} I_{p,\varphi^\sigma}^\beta(f^p)(x) &= \int_{|x-y|_\beta \leq \epsilon} \frac{|f(y)|^p \varphi(|x-y|_\beta)}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \varphi^\sigma(|x-y|_\beta) \varphi(|x-y|_\beta)} dy \\ &+ \int_{|x-y|_\beta > \epsilon} \frac{|f(y)|^p}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \varphi^\sigma(|x-y|_\beta)} dy \\ &\leq \varphi^{1-\sigma}(\epsilon) I_{p,\varphi}^\beta(f^p) + \frac{1}{\epsilon^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \varphi^\sigma(\epsilon)} \|f\|_p^p. \end{aligned}$$

Letting $\epsilon^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \varphi(\epsilon) = \Phi(\epsilon)$, we choose

$$\epsilon = \Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\|f\|_p^p}{I_{p,\varphi}^\beta(f^p)}\right),$$

a choice which makes the two terms on the right hand side of (3.5) equal.

From (3.5), we obtain

$$\frac{I_{p,\varphi^\sigma}^\beta(f^p)(x)}{\|f\|_p^p} \leq \frac{2}{\left[\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\|f\|_p^p}{I_{p,\varphi}^\beta(f^p)}\right)\right]^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \varphi^\sigma\left[\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\|f\|_p^p}{I_{p,\varphi}^\beta(f^p)}\right)\right]}.$$

If

$$\psi(t) = \frac{2}{[\Phi^{-1}(\frac{1}{t})]^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \varphi^\sigma[\Phi^{-1}(\frac{1}{t})]}$$

and

$$G(t) = \psi^{-1}(t),$$

we have

$$G\left(\frac{I_{p,\varphi^\sigma}^\beta(f^p)}{\|f\|_p^p}\right) \leq \frac{I_{p,\varphi}^\beta(f^p)}{\|f\|_p^p}.$$

Finally, using Fubini's theorem

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{B_\beta(y,r)} G\left(\frac{I_{p,\varphi^\sigma}^\beta(f^p)(x)}{\|f\|_p^p}\right) |V(x)| dx \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\|f\|_p^p} \int_{B_\beta(y,r)} I_{p,\varphi}^\beta(f^p)(x) |V(x)| dx \\ & = \frac{1}{\|f\|_p^p} \int_{B_\beta(y,r)} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|f(y)|^p}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \varphi(|x-y|_\beta)} dy \right) |V(x)| dx \\ & = \frac{1}{\|f\|_p^p} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_{B_\beta(y,r)} \frac{|V(x)|}{|x-y|_\beta^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \varphi(|x-y|_\beta)} dx \right) |f(y)|^p dy \leq \xi_\beta(r). \end{aligned}$$

So (3.3) was obtained.

(3.4) is easily seen to be equivalent to

$$(3.6) \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\Phi^{-1}(s)]^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \varphi^\sigma[\Phi^{-1}(s)]}{s} = +\infty.$$

Choosing $H(t) = t^{(n-p)\frac{2|\beta|}{n}} \varphi^\sigma(t)$, (2.4) can be rewritten as

$$(3.7) \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{H(\Phi^{-1}(s))}{s} = +\infty.$$

Since $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Phi(s)}{H(s)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \varphi^{1-\sigma}(s) = 0$ we obtain (3.7). \square

Lemma 4. Let $h :]0, +\infty[\rightarrow]0, +\infty[$ such that $\int_0^1 \frac{[h(t)]^{p'/p}}{t} dt < +\infty$ ($p' : \frac{1}{p'} + \frac{1}{p} = 1$). Then

$$I_1^\beta(f) \leq C(n, p, \text{diam}(spt f), h) [I_{p,h}(f^p)]^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

for all $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof. Using Hölder inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned} I_1^\beta(f) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|f(y)| h^{\frac{1}{p}}(|x-y|_\beta)}{|x-y|_\beta^{n-1} h^{\frac{1}{p}}(|x-y|_\beta)} dy \\ &\leq [I_{p,h}(f^p)]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{B_\beta(y,r)} \frac{h^{\frac{p'}{p}}(|x-y|_\beta)}{|x-y|_\beta^n} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \end{aligned}$$

where $B_\beta(y, r) \supseteq spt f$. \square

Corollary 1. *Under the hypotheses of Theorem 1 and for all $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, letting $\int_0^1 \frac{[\varphi(t)]^{\frac{\sigma p'}{p}}}{t} dt < +\infty$, we get*

$$(3.8) \quad \int_{B_\beta(y,r)} G\left(\frac{|u|^p}{\|\nabla u\|_p^p}\right) V(x) dx \leq C(n, p, \text{diam}(sptu), \varphi) \xi_\beta(r),$$

where $B_\beta(y, r) \supseteq sptu$.

Proof. Using Lemma 1 and Theorem 1, we have the following inequality

$$|u| \leq C(n) I_1^\beta(|\nabla u|).$$

□

Remark 1. *If we choose the function $\varphi^\sigma(t)$ with a more general non-decreasing function $\delta :]0, +\infty[\rightarrow]0, +\infty[$ such that*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \delta(t) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(t)}{\delta(t)} = 0,$$

$\frac{\varphi(t)}{\delta(t)}$ is non-decreasing, where $\varphi(t)$ is as in Definition 2, the previous results are also valid.

Proposition 1. *Let $V \in S_p^\beta, V \geq 0, \sigma \in]0, 1[, \gamma = \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma p}{p} + 1}$ and assume that*

$$(3.9) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{[\eta_\beta(t)]^{1-\gamma}}{t} dt < +\infty$$

Then

$$(3.10) \quad V \in S_{p, \eta_\beta^\gamma}$$

and for every $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, there exists a non decreasing positive function $G(t)$ such that

$$(3.11) \quad \int_{B_\beta(y,r)} G\left(\frac{|u|^p}{\|\nabla u\|_p^p}\right) V(x) dx \leq C(n, p, \eta_\beta) \mu_\beta(r)$$

where $B_\beta(y, r) \supseteq sptu$ and

$$(3.12) \quad \mu_\beta(r) = \frac{2}{C} \int_0^r t^{-1} \eta_\beta^{1-\gamma}(t) dt.$$

Now we give an example of a function $f \in S_p^\beta, f \geq 0$. But for $\lambda > n - 2$, we choose $f \notin L_{1,\lambda}^\beta$.

Example 1. *Let $\chi_B(y)$ is the characteristic function of B and*

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{|x|_\beta^2 |\log |x|_\beta|} \chi_B(x),$$

where, $B_\beta(0, \delta)$ the β -ball centered in 0 and radius $\delta = e^{-3}$. We obtain that the function

$$\eta_\beta(r) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \int_{|x-y|_\beta < r} \frac{f(y)}{|x-y|_\beta^{n-2}} dy,$$

is such that

- (i) $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \eta_\beta(r) = 0$
- (ii) $\int_0^r \frac{\eta_\beta^{1/4}(\rho)}{\rho} d\rho < +\infty$.

Proof. For $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $r > 0$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{|x-y|_\beta < r} \frac{1}{|y|_\beta^2 |x-y|_\beta^{n-2} |\log |y|_\beta|} \chi_B(y) dy \\
&= \int_{|y|_\beta < |x-y|_\beta < r} \frac{1}{|y|_\beta^2 |x-y|_\beta^{n-2} |\log |y|_\beta|} \chi_B(y) dy \\
&+ \int_{\{|x-y|_\beta < r\} \cap \{|x-y|_\beta < |y|_\beta < \delta\}} \frac{1}{|y|_\beta^2 |x-y|_\beta^{n-2} |\log |y|_\beta|} \chi_B(y) dy = A_1 + A_2.
\end{aligned}$$

For A_1 , letting $\sigma = \min(r, \delta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= \int_{|y|_\beta < |x-y|_\beta < r} \frac{1}{|y|_\beta^2 |x-y|_\beta^{n-2} |\log |y|_\beta|} \chi_B(y) dy \\
&\leq \int_{|y|_\beta < r} \frac{1}{|y|_\beta^n |\log |y|_\beta|} \chi_B(y) dy = C(n) \frac{1}{(-\log \sigma)^5},
\end{aligned}$$

and for A_2 , considering that the function $\frac{1}{t^2(-\log t)^6}$ is decreasing in $]0, e^{-3}[$, we obtain ;

$$\begin{aligned}
A_2 &= \int_{\{|x-y|_\beta < r\} \cap \{|x-y|_\beta < |y|_\beta < \delta\}} \frac{1}{|y|_\beta^2 |x-y|_\beta^{n-2} |\log |y|_\beta|} \chi_B(y) dy \\
&= \int_{\{|x-y|_\beta < r\} \cap \{|x-y|_\beta < |y|_\beta < \delta\}} \frac{1}{|y|_\beta^2 |x-y|_\beta^{n-2} |\log |y|_\beta|} dy \\
&\leq \int_{\{|z|_\beta < r\} \cap \{|z|_\beta < \delta\}} \frac{dz}{|z|_\beta^n (-\log |z|_\beta)^6} = C(n) \frac{1}{(-\log \sigma)^5}.
\end{aligned}$$

Then we have

$$\eta_\beta(r) \leq L(r) \equiv 2C(n) \frac{1}{(-\log \sigma)^5}.$$

Because $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} L(r) = 0$ we get (i).

Only considering $r < \delta$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^r \frac{\eta_\beta^{1/4}(\rho)}{\rho} d\rho &\leq \int_0^r \frac{L^{1/4}(\rho)}{\rho} d\rho \\
&= (2C(n))^{1/4} \int_0^r \frac{(-\log \rho)^{-5/4}}{\rho} d\rho \\
&= (2C(n))^{1/4} \frac{4}{(-\log r)^{1/4}} < +\infty.
\end{aligned}$$

So we prove (ii).

Now, for $\lambda > n - 2$, we prove that the function $f \notin L_{1,\lambda}^\beta$.

Indeed letting, for $\varepsilon > 0$, $\lambda = n - 2 + \varepsilon$, the following quantity is unbounded.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{r^{n-2+\varepsilon}} \int_{B_\beta(0,r)} \frac{\chi_B(y)}{|y|_\beta^2 |\log|y|_\beta|^6} dy &= \frac{C(n)}{r^{n-2+\varepsilon}} \int_0^r \frac{\rho^{n-1}}{\rho^2 (-\log \rho)^6} d\rho \\
&> \frac{C(n)}{2^{n-2} r^\varepsilon} \int_{\frac{r}{2}}^r \frac{d\rho}{(-\log \rho)^6 \rho} \\
&= \frac{1}{5} \frac{C(n)}{2^{n-2} r^\varepsilon} \left[\frac{1}{(-\log r)^5} - \frac{1}{(-\log(\frac{1}{2}r))^5} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 2. *Throughout this study, if we choose $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_n = \frac{1}{2}$, then we have the conclusions of [8].*

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[DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, FACULTY OF SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF CUMHURİYET, 58140, SIVAS, TURKEY

E-mail address: mesra@cumhuriyet.edu.tr

[DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ARTS, UNIVERSITY OF KAHRAMANMARAŞ SÜTÇÜ İMAM, 46000, KAHRAMANMARAŞ, TURKEY

E-mail address: abduallahmat@gmail.com

[DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ARTS, UNIVERSITY OF KAHRAMANMARAŞ SÜTÇÜ İMAM, 46000, KAHRAMANMARAŞ, TURKEY

E-mail address: hyildir@ksu.edu.tr